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*Repatriation of soldiers and officials from the Philippines.*BARCELONA, SPAIN, *April 14, 1900.*

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the steamer *Montevideo*, of the Transatlantic Company, from Manila and ports of call, came to anchor at the entrance of the port of Barcelona.

The director of the sanitary station, Don Rafael Bianchi, examined the ship's papers, which showed 2 suspect cases of plague. In view of this fact the vessel was ordered to remain interdict until further orders, a guard being stationed to prevent access to the ship. The facts were immediately reported to the civil governor, with intention to communicate them without loss of time to the medical commission of the local board of health. The mail carried by the *Montevideo* was disinfected at the lazaretto of the sanitary station.

According to the medical log, on the 8th instant a soldier named Gregorio Otero was admitted to the ship's hospital, suffering from a glandular swelling in the groin. On the 10th, another soldier, Antonio Mena Casada, was admitted, suffering from adenitis of the axilla. Both patients, according to the ship's doctor, were without fever, and it was his opinion that the swellings were due to eruption.

At 11 o'clock in the morning, Don Rafael Bianchi, Dr. Luis Comenge, and Drs. José Condominas and José Gongora, of the provincial and local boards of health, met at the office of the inspector of maritime sanitation.

Dr. Bianchi reported what had occurred, and in consideration of the facts that bubonic plague does not begin with characteristic symptoms (although according to a brochure of Dr. Verdes Montenegro, its most constant symptom is fever), that the disease may develop after a lapse of time, and that there was grave suspicion that the 2 cases described were plague, the members present resolved that the steamer *Montevideo* should be sent to the lazaretto for foul ships at Mahon. The resolution was promptly approved by the civil governor.

At 5 o'clock, in obedience to the decision of the board of health, the *Montevideo* weighed anchor for Mahon, at which lazaretto it will quarantine for fifteen days. No passengers will be disembarked, but the vessel took another passenger, Señor Vila, an expert, of this port, who will not be permitted to leave the vessel.

Two deaths occurred during the voyage. One death was due to anæmia. The *Montevideo* carried 581 passengers for Barcelona and 71 for Cadiz and Corunna. Of the former, 352 were soldiers and officers, 12 civil employees and their families, and 22 friars. Among the passengers taken on en route were 54 soldiers of the Marine Infantry and 12 officers of the fleet. The captain of the vessel is Don Luis Campo.

The voyage was good except for some rough weather experienced in the Mediterranean.

## EPIDEMIC INFECTION.

*Madrid, April 16:* A telegram from Castillon states that an epidemic of infectious cerebro-spinal meningitis has developed. At the town of Alfondiguillas it has taken a fulminant form, 6 deaths having occurred.

*Concerning the labeling of hand baggage of steerage passengers at Cadiz.*CADIZ, *March 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of dispatch dated March 6, instructing me to label all baggage of steerage passengers embarked here and shall strictly adhere to said instructions and have instructed the consular agents in my district to do likewise.

I would, however, respectfully submit the following remarks anent this baggage: It has been my custom to have all packages of steerage passengers examined and labeled which, after the inspection, remained in charge of the officers of the steamship company or vessel. The small valises, handkerchiefs, and other bundles that remained in the possession of the passengers during the lighterage on board and during the voyage, when seen were inspected but not labeled, as it was impossible to prevent any addition to their contents during transit especially as all the steamers after leaving this port call at ports in the Canary Islands where the passengers may go on shore and purchase effects liable to contagion. These small packages also are kept in the steerage

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compartments, where other passengers for the Canary Islands, Mexico, and other places, are also located during the voyage, but, not being examined, are liable to possible infection.

Respectfully,

JOHN HOWELL CARROLL,  
*United States Consul.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Report from Corunna.*

CORUNNA, SPAIN, *April 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my report of inspections for the week ended this day. On April 14, 1900, steamer *Comino*, from Liverpool and Santander, bound to Havana via Vigo; 42 steerage passengers were passed and 33 pieces of baggage examined and labeled.

During the last two weeks 3 deaths occurred from whooping cough and 1 death from smallpox. Cases of infectious diseases are not reported in this city. Influenza still prevails.

Respectfully,

JULIO HARMONY,  
*United States Consul.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Consular agencies at Santander and Vigo reopened.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 20, 1900.*

SIR: Again referring to your letter of January 18, 1900, I have now the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that it has been determined to reopen the consular agencies at Santander and Vigo, Spain.

Mr. Faustino Adrizola has been appointed agent at Santander, which is under the jurisdiction of the consul-general at Barcelona, and Mr. Enrique Mulder has been appointed agent at Vigo under the jurisdiction of the consul at Corunna.

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,  
*Third Assistant Secretary.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TURKEY.

[Report No. 243.]

*Plague in Djivanro.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April 12, 1900.*

SIR: In my last report I had the honor to announce the news of the outbreak of plague at Djivanro, on the boundary line between Turkey and Persia. I forward to-day a French copy of the sanitary news received on said outbreak, as well as a copy of the decisions taken by the superior sanitary commission, in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic in Turkey.

*Public health in the Turkish provinces.*

The sanitary news forwarded by the sanitary physicians in the different provinces states that the epidemic of influenza is raging nearly everywhere. I am glad, though, to state that said epidemic is of a mild character.

In the island of Chio there is an extensive epidemic of measles, from